What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating a subterranean formation comprising the steps of:

providing a servicing fluid comprising carbon dioxide and a hydrocarbon blend, wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from six carbons (C_6) to eleven carbons (C_{11}); and

placing the servicing fluid into the subterranean formation.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from seven carbons (C_7) to ten carbons (C_{10}).

3. The method of claim 1 wherein about 85% of the hydrocarbon blend comprises hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8), hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C9), or a mixture of hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8) and hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C9).

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrocarbon blend has a Reid Vapor pressure below about 2 psi.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C_{10}).

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C_7).

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises a gelling agent present in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 2.5% by weight of the hydrocarbon blend.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of a alkylphosphonic acid ester.

9. The method of claim 7 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of an orthophosphoric acid ester.

10. The method of claim 7 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of an unsymmetrical dialkylphosphinic acid.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises a LPG fluid.

12. The method of claim 1 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises particulates.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises a delayed gel breaker.

14. The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C_7), about 5% hydrocarbons having seven carbons (C_7); about 44% hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8); about 43% hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9); about 8% hydrocarbons having ten carbons (C_{10}); and less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C_{10}).

15. The method of claim 14 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises substantially no hydrocarbons having more than eleven carbons (C_{11}).

16. The method of claim 1 wherein the servicing fluid comprises from about 30 volume % to about 80 volume % carbon dioxide by volume of hydrocarbon blend.

17. A method of fracturing a subterranean formation comprising the step of placing a fracturing fluid comprising carbon dioxide and a hydrocarbon blend into the subterranean formation at a pressure sufficient to create at least one fracture therein wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from six carbons (C_6) to eleven carbons (C_{11}).

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from seven carbons (C_7) to ten carbons (C_{10}).

19. The method of claim 17 wherein about 85% of the hydrocarbon blend comprises hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8), hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9), or a mixture of hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8) and hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9).

20. The method of claim 17 wherein the hydrocarbon blend has a Reid Vapor pressure below about 2 psi.

21. The method of claim 17 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than 10 carbons (C_{10}).

22. The method of claim 17 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C_7).

23. The method of claim 17 wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises a gelling agent present in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 2.5% by weight of the hydrocarbon blend.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of a alkylphosphonic acid ester.

25. The method of claim 23 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of an orthophosphoric acid ester.

26. The method of claim 23 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of an unsymmetrical dialkylphosphinic acid.

27. The method of claim 17 wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises a LPG fluid.

28. The method of claim 17 wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises particulates.

29. The method of claim 17 wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises a delayed gel breaker.

30. The method of claim 17 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C_7), about 5% hydrocarbons having seven carbons (C_7); about 44% hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8); about 43% hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9); about 8% hydrocarbons having ten carbons (C_{10}); and less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C_{10}).

31. The method of claim 30 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises substantially no hydrocarbons having more than eleven carbons (C_{11}).

32. The method of claim 17 wherein the servicing fluid comprises from about 30 volume % to about 80 volume % carbon dioxide.

33. A method of placing a gravel pack in a subterranean zone comprising the steps of:

providing a gravel pack composition comprising gravel particles, carbon dioxide, and a hydrocarbon blend wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from six carbons (C_6) to eleven carbons (C_{11}); and,

introducing the gravel pack composition into the well bore so that the gravel particles form a gravel pack substantially adjacent to the well bore.

34. The method of claim 33 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from seven carbons (C_7) to ten carbons (C_{10}).

35. The method of claim 33 wherein about 85% of the hydrocarbon blend comprises hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8), hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9), or a mixture of hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8) and hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9).

36. The method of claim 33 wherein the hydrocarbon blend has a Reid Vapor pressure below about 2 psi.

37. The method of claim 33 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C_{10}).

38. The method of claim 33 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C_7).

39. The method of claim 33 wherein the gravel composition further comprises a gelling agent present in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 2.5% by weight of the hydrocarbon blend.

40. The method of claim 39 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of a alkylphosphonic acid ester.

41. The method of claim 39 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of an orthophosphoric acid ester.

42. The method of claim 39 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of an unsymmetrical dialkylphosphinic acid.

43. The method of claim 33 wherein the gravel composition further comprises a LPG fluid.

44. The method of claim 33 wherein the gravel composition further comprises particulates.

45. The method of claim 33 wherein the gravel composition further comprises a delayed gel breaker.

46. The method of claim 33 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C_7), about 5% hydrocarbons having seven carbons (C_7); about 44% hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8); about 43% hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9); about 8% hydrocarbons having ten carbons (C_{10}); and less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C_{10}).

47. The method of claim 46 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises substantially no hydrocarbons having more than eleven carbons (C_{11}).

48. The method of claim 33 wherein the servicing fluid comprises from about 30 volume % to about 80 volume % carbon dioxide.

49. A method of drilling in a subterranean zone comprising the steps of:

providing a drill-in fluid comprising carbon dioxide and a hydrocarbon blend wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from six carbons (C_6) to eleven carbons (C_{11}); and,

drilling into a formation using the drill-in fluid so as to create a well bore penetrating a producing formation.

50. The method of claim 49 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from seven carbons (C_7) to ten carbons (C_{10}).

51. The method of claim 49 wherein about 85% of the hydrocarbon blend comprises hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8), hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9), or a mixture of hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8) and hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9).

52. The method of claim 49 wherein the hydrocarbon blend has a Reid Vapor pressure below about 2 psi.

53. The method of claim 49 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C_{10}).

54. The method of claim 49 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C_7).

55. The method of claim 49 wherein the drill-in fluid further comprises a gelling agent present in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 2.5% by weight of the hydrocarbon blend.

56. The method of claim 55 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of a alkylphosphonic acid ester.

57. The method of claim 55 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of an orthophosphoric acid ester.

58. The method of claim 55 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of an unsymmetrical dialkylphosphinic acid.

59. The method of claim 49 wherein the drill-in fluid further comprises a LPG fluid.

60. The method of claim 49 wherein the drill-in fluid further comprises a delayed gel breaker.

61. The method of claim 49 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C_7), about 5% hydrocarbons having seven

carbons (C_7); about 44% hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8); about 43% hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9); about 8% hydrocarbons having ten carbons (C_{10}); and less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C_{10}).

62. The method of claim 61 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises substantially no hydrocarbons having more than eleven carbons (C_{11}).

63. The method of claim 49 wherein the servicing fluid comprises from about 30 volume % to about 80 volume % carbon dioxide.

64. A subterranean servicing fluid comprising carbon dioxide and a hydrocarbon blend wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises and at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from six carbons (C_6) to eleven carbons (C_{11}).

65. The servicing fluid of claim 64 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from seven carbons (C_7) to ten carbons (C_{10}).

66. The method of claim 64 wherein about 85% of the hydrocarbon blend comprises hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8), hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9), or a mixture of hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8) and hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9).

67. The servicing fluid of claim 64 wherein the hydrocarbon blend has a Reid Vapor pressure below about 2 psi.

68. The servicing fluid of claim 64 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C_{10}).

69. The servicing fluid of claim 64 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C_7).

70. The method of claim 64 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises a gelling agent present in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 2.5% by weight of the hydrocarbon blend.

71. The method of claim 70 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of a alkylphosphonic acid ester.

72. The method of claim 70 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of an orthophosphoric acid ester.

73. The method of claim 70 wherein the gelling agent comprises a ferric iron or aluminum polyvalent metal complex of an unsymmetrical dialkylphosphinic acid.

74. The servicing fluid of claim 64 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises a LPG fluid.

75. The servicing fluid of claim 64 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises particulates.

76. The servicing fluid of claim 64 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises a delayed gel breaker.

77. The servicing fluid of claim 64 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C_7), about 5% hydrocarbons

having seven carbons (C_7); about 44% hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C_8); about 43% hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C_9); about 8% hydrocarbons having ten carbons (C_{10}); and less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C_{10}).

78. The servicing fluid of claim 77 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises substantially no hydrocarbons having more than eleven carbons (C_{11}).

79. The method of claim 64 wherein the servicing fluid comprises from about 30 volume % to about 80 volume % carbon dioxide.